Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive Period 2007-2012

# **European Environment Agency** *European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity*



## Phoca hispida saimensis

Annex II, IV
Priority Yes
Species group Mammals
Regions Boreal

This subspecies of Ringed Seal is restricted to the lake Saimaa, Finland. Although its conservation status is still 'Unfavourable-Bad' due to the low population numbers, Range and Population show a positive trend and Future Prospect has improved from 'Unfavourable-Bad' to 'Unfavourable-Inadequate'

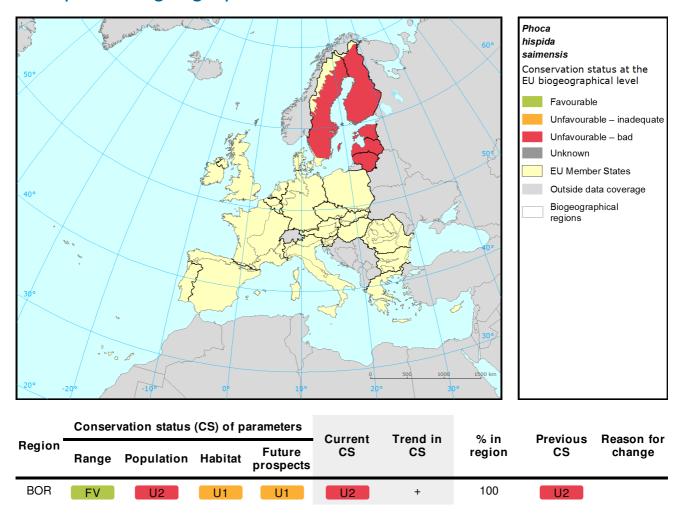
Leisure fishing, mainly passive fishing by gill nets, and pressures posed by random factors due to the extremely small and scattered population are among main pressures to the species. Also increasing temperature that leads to large losses of stable shore-fast ice, habitat used for pupping and foraging, and lack of snow (or ice) for successful lairing/breeding: it's been reported high mortality of pups born without a lair on open ice.

This subspecies is classified by IUCN as 'Endangered' (http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/41672/1 consulted on 25 April 2014).

The accepted name is currently Pusa hispida saimensis.

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



See the endnote for more information<sup>i</sup>

#### Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

### Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



The map shows both Conservation Status and distribution using a  $10 \text{ km} \times 10 \text{ km}$  grid. Conservation status is assessed at biogeographical level. Therefore the representation in each grid cell is only illustrative.

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

_	Conservation status of parameters				Current	Trand in	% in	Previous	Reason
MS Region	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	Current CS	Trend in CS	region	CS	for change
FI BOR	FV	U2	U1	U1	U2	+	100.0	U2+	

Knowing that not all changes in conservation status between the reporting periods were genuine, Member States were asked to give the reasons for changes in conservation status. Bulgaria and Romania only joined the EU in 2007 and Greece did not report for 2007-12 so no reason is given for change for these countries. Greek data shown above is from 2001-06.

## Main pressures and threats reported by Member States

Member States were asked to report the 20 most important threats and pressures using an agreed hierarchical list which can be found on the Article 17 Reference Portal. Pressures are activities which are currently having an impact on the species and threats are activities expected to have an impact in the near future. Pressures and threats were ranked in three classes 'high, medium and low importance'; the tables below only show threats and pressures classed as 'high', for some species there were less than ten threats or pressures reported as highly important.

#### Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

_	Code	Activity	Frequency
I	F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	50
-	M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	50

#### Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	50
M01	Abiotic changes (climate change)	50

## Proportion of population covered by the Natura 2000 network

For species listed in the Annex II of the Directive Member States were asked to report the population size within the Natura 2000 network. The percentage of species population covered by the network was estimated by comparing the population size within the network and the total population size in the biogeographical/marine region.

#### Percentage of coverage by Natura 2000 sites in biogeographical/marine region

	BOR
FI	79

See the endnotes for more information ii

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

## Most frequently reported conservation measures

For species listed in the Annex II of the Directive Member States were asked to report up to 20 conservation measures being implemented for this species using an agreed list which can be found on the Article 17 Reference Portal. Member States were further requested to highlight up to five most important ('highly important') measures; the table below only shows measures classed as 'high', for many species there were less than ten measures reported as highly important.

#### Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' conservation measures

Code	Measure	Frequency
4.3	Managing water abstraction	20
6.0	Other spatial measures	20
6.1	Establish protected areas/sites	20
6.3	Legal protection of habitats and species	20
7.2	Regulation/ Management of fishery in limnic systems	20

This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European Commission under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive in 2013 and covering the period 2007-2012. More detailed information, including the MS reports, is available at: http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article17/reports2012/species/summary/? group=Mammals&period=3&subject=Phoca+hispida+saimensis

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level: Current Conservation Status (Current CS) shows the status for the reporting period 2007-2012, Previous Conservation Status (Previous CS) for the reporting period 2000-2006. Reason for change in conservation status between the reporting periods indicates whether the changes in the status were genuine or not genuine. Previous Conservation Status was not assessed for Steppic, Black Sea and Marine Black Sea regions. For these regions the Previous status is therefore considered as 'unknown'. The percentage of the species population occurring within the biogeographical/marine region (% in region) is calculated based on the area of GIS distribution.

iiPercentage of coverage by Natura 2000 sites in biogeographical/marine region: In some cases the population size within the Natura 2000 network has been estimated using a different methodology to the estimate of overall population size and this can lead to percentage covers greater than 100%. In such case the value has been given as 100% and highlighted with an asterisk (\*). The value 'x' indicates that the Member State has not reported the species population and/or the coverage by Natura 2000. No information is available for Greece. The values are only provided for regions, in which the occurrence of the species has been reported by the Member States.